

IN HONOR OF REVEREND MONSIGNOR JOSEPH A. MARJANCZYK CELEBRATING HIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Monsignor Joseph A. Marjanczyk on the 50th anniversary of his ordination. The parishioners of Our Lady of Mount Carmel will hold a dinner-dance in Father Marjanczyk's honor on May 6, 1995.

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was ordained by Archbishop Thomas A. Walsh of Newark on May 5, 1945. Prior to his ordination, Father Marjanczyk was a seminarian at the Immaculate Conception Seminary. While at the seminary, he compiled and edited four volumes of Sacred Scripture handbooks and authored a comprehensive history of "Christianity in Poland."

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was first assigned to the Polish parish of St. Valentine in Bloomfield, NJ. He served as chaplain to the Bloomfield Police Department and was Faithful Friar of Fr. Isaac Jogues Fourth Degree Assembly of Knights of Columbus Council 1178. Father Marjanczyk was on the archdiocesan Continuing Education of Priests Committee and also served for 12 years as an adjunct professor of Polish language at Seton Hall University.

He was later named to the Board of Trustees Seton Hall and at the Immaculate Conception Seminary.

Pope John Paul II named Father Marjanczyk a Prelate of Honor to His Holiness and bestowed upon him the title of Monsignor on May 29, 1979. Despite all his responsibilities Father Marjanczyk found time to serve outside of his jurisdiction as trustee of the City of Elizabeth Board of Education. On May 19, 1988, Pope John Paul II proclaimed Monsignor Marjanczyk a Protonotary Apostolic, and on January, 1991 Archbishop McCarrick of Newark appointed him as Vicar Episcopal of South Hudson County.

Father Joseph Marjanczyk was vested with the Knight of the Order of Polonia Restituta by the Polish Government-in-Exile, London England. He was decorated with the Gold Insignia of the Order of Merit by the Republic of Poland. The Paderewski Memorial Committee Bayonne Chapter honored him with the Paderewski Memorial Silver medal on his name day, March 19, 1994.

Father Marjanczyk is a man dedicated to helping and serving the people. He has devoted his life to serving God and to help all those that are in need. Again, I congratulate Father Marjanczyk on the 50th anniversary of his ordination. May all his kindness and generosity be rewarded in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AND FUNG HSIEH

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to recognize two re-

markable people from my District, William and Fung Hsieh. Recently, reporter Ben Fox wrote in one of the leading papers in my District, the Tri-Valley Herald, that the Hsieh's are "an advertisement for graceful aging." Their remarkable lives and their 78 years of marriage—yes, 78—have been a testimony to what William rightly calls three of the great essentials of marriage: love, mutual trust, and reasonableness.

William, then called Wen-Lung, and Fung were married in 1917 in China. In the early 1920's, William traveled to the United States, where over the course of 5 years he obtained a doctorate in transportation and economics from the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to China to become a civil engineer, and was awarded the Medal of Freedom from the American Government in 1946 for his work in assisting the U.S. Army transport military supplies during the Second World War.

After fleeing China in the wake of the Communist takeover in 1949, the Fungs were separated again as William remained in Hong Kong and Fung lived in the United States pursuing the citizenship she had lost as a result of marrying a foreign national. Eventually, the Hsiehs and their eight children arrived in the United States, and William became a naturalized citizen in 1986.

Currently, the Hsiehs live in Livermore, which is a lovely city in the East Bay region of the San Francisco area, where they are near their son, Ed, and his wife, Cynthia.

The Hsiehs have much to teach about love, loyalty, and long-term commitment. They have weathered many storms in their lives, and yet their marriage has endured. In our era of family breakdown, the Hsiehs are a welcome reminder of the importance of the traditional values on which our country is based. It is a pleasure for me to honor the Hsiehs today, and to thank Mr. Fox for his touching piece about this wonderful couple.

THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech delivered last week by Anthony Lake, the President's National Security Adviser.

Mr. Lake states well the importance of American leadership and the necessity of the President to have the tools and the resources to be able to protect and promote our national interests.

The upcoming debate over resources for the 150 international affairs budget account will help determine whether the United States can sustain its world leadership. This account must take its fair share of cuts, but those cuts must be carried out with care and with bipartisan agreement so that the national interest of the United States will not be harmed.

I urge my colleagues to reflect on Mr. Lake's remarks before the National Press Club April 27, 1995. His speech follows:

THE PRICE OF LEADERSHIP

Let me begin with a simple but alarming fact: The United States could be on the brink of unilateral disarmament.

Did that get your attention? I hope so, because it is true.

No, we are not about to junk our jets or scuttle our ships. Our military is strong and ready—and there is a strong bipartisan consensus to keep it so. But we are on the verge of throwing away—or at least damaging—many of the other tools America has used for 50 years to maintain our leadership in the world. Aid to emerging markets, economic support for peace, international peacekeeping, programs to fight terrorism and drug trafficking, foreign assistance: Together with a strong military, these have been key instruments of our foreign policy.

Presidents since Harry Truman have used these tools to promote American interests—to preserve our security, to expand our prosperity and to advance democracy. Their efforts were supported by Democrats and Republicans—and the broad majority of the American people. Congress consistently provided the needed resources for these tasks. Because of this resolve, coupled with our military might, we prevailed over the long haul in the Cold War, strengthened our security and won unparalleled prosperity for our people.

Now, I deeply believe our success is in danger. It is under attack by new isolationists from both left and right who would deny our nation those resources. Our policy of engagement in world affairs is under siege—and American leadership is in peril.

A few of the new isolationists act out of conviction. They argue that the end of the Soviet menace means the serious threats are gone—that we should withdraw behind our borders and stick to concerns at home. Fortress America, they say, can shut out new dangers even though some of the new threats facing us—like nuclear proliferation, terrorism, rapid population growth and environmental degradation—know no boundaries.

But most of the new isolationists do not argue such a position or even answer to the name isolationist. They say they are part of the postwar bipartisan consensus that their goals are its goals—democracy, security, peace and prosperity. But they won't back up their words with deeds.

These self-proclaimed devotees of democracy would deny aid to struggling democracies. They laud American leadership, but oppose American leadership of coalitions, advocating only unilateral action instead.

Yes, they praise peace. But then they cut our help to those who take risks for peace. They demand greater prosperity. But they shy away from the hard work of opening markets for American workers and businesses. Under the cover of budget-cutting, they threaten to cut the legs out from under America's leadership.

These are the back-door isolationists—and they are much more numerous and influential than those who argue openly for American retreat. They can read the polls, and they know that the American people want the U.S. to be engaged in the world. Support for American leadership in the world is about as strong as ever—a Chicago Council on Foreign Relations survey shows two-thirds or more want us to remain deeply engaged. So these back-door isolationists and unilateralists cast themselves as the true guardians of American power. But through their actions, they could become the agents of a America's retreat. They champion American leadership, but they want it the one way you can't have it: and that is on the cheap.

They want America to turn its back on 50 years of success. They are working—whether they know it or not—to destroy part of the foundation for our peace and prosperity, the great legacy of our postwar leaders. Vandenberg, Truman, Marshall, Acheson. These men